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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single Copy 8 annas.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(With immediate dispatch.)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, Carnaghan, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR BORDEAUX DIRECT.

THE fine French ship ZODIAQUE, Captain Gendron, will have quick despatch and has fine accommodations for passengers.

For passage apply to Captain Gendron at

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1863.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's screw Steam-ship CHINA, (2910 Tons and 400 H.P.) Captain R. Chilcho, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 29th August, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

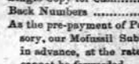
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th August 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon of the 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *vid* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship DALHOUSIE, Captain Moulland, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

For First Class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

26th August 1863.

NOTICE.—Holders of bills of Lading for TF FF 1 case Quills shipped at Bordeaux by Messrs. Faure Freres on board the ship *Zodiaque*, Captain Gendron, are informed that this case has been Landed, and that if in fifteen days from this day it has not been claimed and all expenses and freight paid, it will be sold by auction to pay the expenses.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1863.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmin
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Ess Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Prince Rose
SCENTED SOAPS in great variety consisting of	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Honey	Elder Flower
Do. Do.	Glycerine
Brown Windsor	White Almond &c. &c.
Sun Flower Oil	

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	„ Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	„ Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ English Lotto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	„ Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	„ Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	„ Puff and Dart
The Tournament	„ Schlumski or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	„ Gwalior
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Hard Lines
Staunton Chess Men	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron or a Voyage round the World.
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Oxford University Boat Race
German Billiards	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squash	
„ „ Non Plus	
„ Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	.....2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.....1s. 11½d.	„
On Demand	.....1s. 11½d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	...frs. 2·56 cts.	„
3 Do.	Do. ... „ 2·53 „	„
On Demand	..... „ 2·50 „	„

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.	
„ „ „ „	4	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „	3	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „	2	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „	1	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland „ „	} On demand		1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland „ „			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ₱ cent ₱ annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal at current rate, and Interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.....London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11½d.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11½d.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11½d.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11½d.
On demand		1s. 11½d.

Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay 17th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11¾d. „
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand,	...	
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland	do.	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, with out charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. „
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. „
2	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. „
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d. „

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	5 „
Do.	12 do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no Charges.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 17th August 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ On Demand		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	}	
On Ireland do.		

On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR, *Third Edition*, by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Price Rs. 10.

Contents.—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*, Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6½. per Rupee; pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100\$; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling at ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ½ to 10 per cent.

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ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Aug. 26	Shanlee (s)	Milbank	Singapore 14 and Galle 22 Aug.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Aug. 26	Dalkeith	Joste	Liverpool.
	Cyclops	Gardiner	London.
	City of London	Hendry	Liverpool.
	Mary Crocker	Stube	Calcutta via Cochin

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Thames*, S. Robinson, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Martian*, J. Rhind, bound to Amherst.
Barque *Laurel*, F. Salvere, bound to Batavia.
Ship *Contest*, H. Amy, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Nearne*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer *Dalhousie*, for Kurrachee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 18)
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 16)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1349 Glen Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pintor & Co. (c.l. May 28)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1187 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co. (c. l, July 18)
1057 Salse'te, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1194 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)
1345 Zoboni, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)

FOR HAVRE.

549 City of Edinburgh, Soden—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

310 Zodiaque, Gandner—Volkart Brothers.

FOR TUTICORIN.

492 Traveller, Fletcher—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

2010 Chica (s), R. Curling, P. & O. Co.'s (c.l. Aug. 21.)

FOR COLOMBO.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.

FOR COLOMBO AND COCHIN.

155 Keratta Roodreen—D. Bhicajee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 19)

FOR CALCUTTA.

983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Aug. 6)
629 Fyderee, Cristoe—
831 Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.
356 Jodal Manaz, Grant. (c. l. Aug. 21)
410 Ophir, Miles.
1132 Sirocco, Roy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
706 Thames—Kattonjee Bomanjee.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

364 Lezard, Rabero—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.

FOR BUSHIRE.

377 Margaret Jane, Bousstow—D. Sassoon & Co. (c.l. Aug. 17)

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504 Athate Rahamon, Delange—H. M. Hoossein. (c.l. Aug.)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

1940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. M. Joosub. (c. l. Aug. 24)
366 Nasaree, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Aug. 26)
363 Teazer, Nacoda—H. M. Joosub. (c. l. Aug. 20)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450 Dalhousie (s), Morland, B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)

NOT FIXED.

1633 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers.
492 Adelaide, Cooper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
790 Birkby, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wesley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
750 Chapman, R. Harland.
1091 Elphialer Greeley, Cutter—Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons.
689 Futtay Moobaruck, Nacoda—Hajee Soolaman.
291 Futte Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
H. I. M. St. Le Japon, Laporterie,
1230 Indore (s), Brown—C. M. S. N. Co.
677 Jane Bryan, Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Hamilton—Cassabhoy & Byramjee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady—H. C. Latiff Cadoo.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nafser Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
224 Persia, Burke.
595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
932 Princess Somawaty, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—D. P. Bramhall.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.
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293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
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FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
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635 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
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FOR MARSEILLES.

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367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 20, Ship *Golden Age*, C. M. Pack, from Pondicherry 19th August.
Barque *Echo*, E. LeFeuvre, from Bimlipatam 18th August.
DEPARTURES.—August 20, American Ship *John Kerr*, Sweetser, to Bombay.
Ship *Ciaro*, Barrow, to London.
Ship *Humber*, Mitchell, to Calcutta.
Barque *Futtey Kazae*, Hodges, to Port Blair and Rangoon.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 26.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty from Khandalla.
Lawrence, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Murray, Lieut. Colonel A. M., R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—August 26.

Lawrence, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, on sick leave, to England.
Newport, Lieut. W. H., attached 18th Regt. N. I., on privilege leave, to Poona.
Gray, Major W., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—August 26th, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Surgeon J. G. Nicolson, of the 21st Regt. N. I., has been granted leave of absence from 29th to 31st instant, to proceed to Poona.

2. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on Friday the 28th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Mess room, 103rd Regt., for the trial of Private John Davies, 103rd Regt., and such other prisoners as may be brought before it :—

President.—Captain Barnes, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—Four Subalterns, from 103rd Regt., one Subaltern from 18th Regt., and one Subaltern from 21st Regt. N. I.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns, warned for this duty to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

3. The European Garrison Court Martial of which Major Kempt is President, is dissolved.

4. With reference to Garrison Orders of the 17th instant, the leave granted to Lieut. Whish, 103rdRegt., is extended to the 31st instant.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th August, the wife of the Revd. G. O. Newport, L. M. S., Paravchaley, South Travancore, of a son.

At Agra, on the 18th August, the wife of R. White, Barrack Master of Agra and Mutra, of a daughter.

At Humeerpore, on the 16th August, the wife of C. E. Rodo Esq., Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Kamptee, on the 3rd August, the wife of Captain F. H. Hanmer, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Ranespet, on the 18th August, the infant daughter of Mr. J. A. Pereira, Inspector, Mofussil Police, aged 1 year and 19 days.

At Madras, on the 18th August, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Mrs. H. Turnbull, aged 38 years.

At Landour, on the 14th August, of croup, Charles John Francis, the only child of Captain A. D. Vanrenen, Staff Corps, aged 13 months and 18 days.

At Mussoorie, on the 16th August, Mary Sophia, the beloved wife of CaptainS. Sage, late 30th N. I., aged 33 years.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *China*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th August 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid. The Mail that will be closed here on 24th instant will go *via* Aden and the Mauritius.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

CALENDAR.—AUG.—SEPT. 1863.

Full Moon	Saturday	29d. 1h.	46.1m. A.M.
Last Quarter	Saturday	5d. 6h.	0.2m. A.M.
New Moon	Saturday	13d. 9h.	32.8m. A.M.
First Quarter	Saturday	20d. 6h.	24.2m. P.M.
Full Moon	Saturday	27d. 10h.	53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	27	Saturn rises at 7.57.	5 45	6 18	0 18	0 49	
Fri.	28	St. Augustine, Bp.	5 45	6 17	10 16	10 43	
Sat.	29	St. John the Baptist beheaded.	5 45	6 16	11 6	11 29	
Sun.	30	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 46	6 16	11 52	0 13	
Mon.	31	Saturn sets at 7.48	5 46	6 15	0 35	0 56	Date 56th August. Time—9h. 1m. 56s.5
Tues.	1	St. Giles, A.	5 46	6 14	1 16	1 35	
Wed.	2	St. Stephen, C.	5 46	6 13	1 54	2 14	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 27th.—Louis Philippe died, 1850.
Friday 28th.—Bombardment of Algiers, 1816.—Slavery abolished, 1833
Saturday 29th.—Sir Charles J. Napier died, 1853.
Sunday 30th.—The Forts of St. Peter and St. Paul in Southern Kamschatka, taken by the English, 1854.
Monday 31st.—Bunyan died, 1688.—Capture of St. Sebastian, 1813.
Tuesday 1st.—Government of the East Indies transferred to the Crown, 1858.
Wednesday 2nd.—Great Fire of London, 1666.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	Aug 17	Kurrachee	Aug. 19
Agra	Aug 15	Lahore	Aug. 15
Allahabad	Aug 15	London	Aug. 3
Australia	Mar 25	Mauritius	June 6
Alexandria	July 26	Madras	Aug. 21
Bangalore	Aug. 21	Malta	June 29
Cochin	Aug. 15	Meerut	Aug 18
Calcutta	Aug. 15	Oudh	Aug 19
Cape	June 1	Punjaub	Aug 12
Ceylon	Aug 18	Penang	Aug 9
Delhi	Aug 20	Rangoon	July 25
France	July 21	Suez	Aug 12
Hongkong	July 29	Singapore	Aug 7

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CATHOLIC.—We are satisfied as to the accuracy of the statements contained in this letter, but having published a letter of the same character already, another is unnecessary.

THE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1863.

The Home Papers are very sarcastic about Sir Charles Wood expounding his Indian Budget to the House of Commons, in a house which hardly exceeded during the discussion, forty members, and all sorts of evil auguries are inferred from this neglect on the part of the House, in permitting the Indian Secretary to have his own way so entirely. We do not participate in these fears : a thin or a full house to hear a prosperity statement about Indian Finance, affects but little the public opinion which is well awakened otherwise on Indian questions ; and this opinion is intelligent enough, and powerful enough, to bring any Secretary of State for India to book, who is either inclined to sleep over, or mismanage his great department. It must also be remembered that as regards the Indian Budget, Sir Charles Wood had little that was new to relate to Parliament. Sir Charles Trevelyan had been beforehand with him. India and England had already made acquaintance with the clear and comprehensive, though unadorned statement of our Indian Finance Minister, and had already stamped it with their unqualified approbation. Sir Charles Wood is destitute of the artistic skill which so remarkably distinguishes his brilliant colleague Mr. Gladstone, who dresses up even the baldest statement of figures so as to make it generally interesting ; and it would have puzzled even Mr. Gladstone to have hashed up the fragments of Sir Charles Trevelyan's stale dish, to a jaded House of Commons in the dog-days, and cheated the members into a belief that it was something new and savoury ! Nevertheless, there is not a little in Sir Charles Wood's speech on his Indian Budget that is interesting, and some points that are still worth noticing. Sir Charles Wood might well take some credit to himself for the flourishing condition in which the Indian Finances are now placed, for no one has had a larger share in helping to bring it about. When he succeeded to office, little more than four years ago, Indian Finance was in an apparently helpless, inextricable mess. From the day that the blunder was made, under Lord Dalhousie's Government, of issuing a new five per cent loan, within a year after that Government had converted the Indian five per cents into four, the public of India lost confidence in the good faith of the Government finance measures. The necessities of the State required Lord Canning's Government to try one scheme after another to raise loans, with but indifferent success ; so that at the close of the mutiny, with nearly one hundred thousand European troops in the country, and levies of native troops raised in the Punjab and elsewhere during the crisis, in addition to the regular native army, and constantly recurring deficits, it seemed as if the State were rapidly falling into the yawning gulf of insolvency. Such was really, pretty much the state of affairs in India, when the new Secretary of State decided to have a thorough investigation of the condition of Indian Finance, and sent out the late Mr. Wilson as our first Finance Minister, to accomplish this object. Though Mr. Wilson's finance measures were failures, it is undeniable that his presence in India worked otherwise a world of good. His energy, his capacity for labour, and his rare financial talents, infused quite a new life into the almost *effete* governing element in Calcutta. The labours of Mr. Wilson were followed by those of Mr. Laing, and Colonel Balfour's committee, and these without any dexterous manipulations in finance, by perseverance in the humble but most essential work of simplying and improving the system of accounts, and rigorously pruning down the enormous military expenditure by most necessary reductions in the overgrown military force which was maintained, and aided by the general prosperity that followed on the return of peace, contrived in the course of three years, not only to make up the deficiency in the public revenue but to turn it into a surplus. The reduction in the Military charges between 1858-9, when the mutiny was put down without the force being reduced, and the financial year of 1861-62 closing on the 30th April last year, amounted to about eleven millions sterling.

Sir Charles Wood in his speech though professedly dealing only with the Indian Budget, took the opportunity of discussing most subjects connected with the state of affairs in India to which his attention had recently been called. The Sanitary Indian Army Report, which had made its appearance some ten days before, having produced a most painful impression wherever it had been read, had given rise to not a few questions on its contents and as to what should be done regarding them. To this point Sir Charles Wood addresses himself with great pains and a good deal of tact, and his explanation is of sufficient importance to be given entire and in his own words :—"In consequence of the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the Indian army a question was put the other night for the purpose of ascertaining whether we were prepared to take any steps in reference to the mortality in the Indian army. I am sorry that that question was put, because I think that a careful examination of the documents contained in the report would have shown that the general conclusion as to the mortality, though perfectly correct, was based on facts going so far back that they do not afford a very good index of the sanitary state of the Indian army at the present moment. There is not the least doubt that the habits of the soldiers were more intemperate in former years than now, and the rate of mortality which prevalied some 40 years ago is no good criterion of the rate of mortality at present. If we look to the appendix of the report, we find that the conclusion arrived at is founded on accounts embracing four or five years of extraordinary mortality, which serve to swell up the average. For instance, in the Burmese war during 1824 and the two following years the mortality was 129 per 1,000, 157 per 1,000, and 158 per 1,000. In the war of the Cabul massacre the mortality was 107, and in the first year of the Sikh war 124 per 1,000. These few years swell the average in a wonderful way. Those were periods of war, but if we take periods of peace, the decrease of mortality is remarkable as we approach the present time. Before the Burmese war the mortality was 75 per 1,000 ; and in the next periods of peace after, the mortality was respectively 53 per 1,000, 50 per 1,000, 42 per 1,000, and 32½ per 1,000. During the mutiny in India, the mortality in 20 regiments which were sent from this country, but which were not in action, was only 34 per 1,000 ; and in eight regiments, which were in India at the time, the mortality was only 30 per 1,000. But coming to the last year for which we have complete returns, the year 1861, I find that in that year in Bengal the mortality was 47 per 1,000, of which nearly one-half was owing to an outbreak of cholera ; in Madras the mortality was only 12·8 per 1,000, and in Bombay only 20 per 1,000. That is by no means a higher mortality than prevails in more temperate climates. Referring to the rate of mortality in the West Indies, I find it stated at 60 per 1,000 ; in Ceylon at 38 per 1,000, in the Bermudas at 35 per 1,000, and in the Mauritius at 24 per 1,000. The rate of mortality, therefore, as stated in the report of the commission on the sanitary state of the Indian army, is not a fair representation of the ordinary mortality, sufficient allowance not being made for the casualties of the service, and for the deaths of persons suffering from wounds and diseases contracted in service. The ordinary mortality in India in times of peace is nothing like that which has been stated in the report, and I think it right to make this statement, because some alarm might otherwise exist in the public mind." Sir Charles Wood's explanation is ingenious, but it is not satisfactory. He does but scant justice to the labours of the commission, which is a little ungenerous, for no more intelligent or honourable commission ever reported to the Crown on any subject. A careful perusal of the report of the Commission with its elaborate data in a separate volume will mislead no one honestly desirous of being informed. True enough the statistics on which the report is founded do not embrace the last few years ; the Commissioners point out the backwardness and delay in furnishing them from this country with the latest statistics, the usual complaint about everything Official in India, but these statistics are given in the appendix and they do not affect the general conclusions arrived at. No doubt the mortality is not now what it was many years ago, but we cannot calculate on continued peace however much we desire it, and Sir Charles Wood does not put the matter fairly by harping on the fact of the mortality of the years of the first Burmese, Afghan, and Sikh wars being contained in the 40 years average. Colonel Sykes, a gentleman thoroughly conversant with statistics, whatever be the oddity of some of his crotchets on other subjects, remarks on the grave fact that every thousand (1,000) men sent to India required eleven (11) recruits annually to keep up the number. An army he says "of Europeans in India numbering 85,856 men, required 10,000 recruits annually, and one half the recruits died in five years." Whether England can afford such a drain from the picked men of the lower ranks of her population is a question for very serious consideration. The Commissioners state "that apart from the question of humanity, the introduction of an efficient system of hygènie in India is of essential importance to the interests of the empire ;" as Sir Charles Wood has declared that the Government will not relax in the least, in their sanitary precautions, "for it is incumbent on them to take every means for the preservation of the lives of our troops in India," let us hope that the recommendations of the commission will meet with earnest and immediate attention, seeing that almost all of them yet remain to be carried out.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS, 26th *August*, 8-55 P.M.

Steamer *Persia* from Northern Ports anchored.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(Continued from our last.)

CONSTRUCTION OF BARRACKS.

With few exceptions, the barracks in India are constructed on one general model, varying in detail, especially in the dimensions of the rooms and in the number of men they are intended to accommodate. As already stated, in some of the older forts the barracks are casemated, or built in more than one floor ; but in the other stations, the model is that of a hut with doors on opposite sides, which are protected by verandahs. In the more recent barracks, the detail has been varied by carrying the centre of the hut to some height above the sides, like a gothic church ; the elevated part being supported on arches dividing the room into a centre and two side aisles, with verandahs outside. The beds are generally arranged along the side walls, two between the doors. In the simpler form of construction there are two rows of beds in the room ; but where the room has aisles there are four or even six rows of beds between the opposite doors, the inner rows of beds being placed with their heads to the piers of the arches. In the most recently constructed barrack in India, the Dalhousie barrack, at Fort William, there are six rows of beds between the opposite doors. The dimensions of barrack rooms vary very much. Among the smallest are those at the new station of Mean Meer, 48 feet long by 24 feet wide and 24 feet high ; they are intended for 16 men each, and to give 1,703 cubic feet and 72 superficial feet per man. The temporary barrack rooms at Hazareebaugh, built on the standard plan, are intended for 100 men each, at 1,080 cubic feet and 63 superficial feet per man ; these rooms are 390 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 18 feet high.

The Secunderabad barrack rooms vary in length from 124 feet to 274 feet ; they are from 18 to 24 feet in width, and from 16 to 25 feet high ; they accomodate from 20 to 104 men per room, giving about 1,000 cubic feet per man, and from 40 to 56 superficial feet. There is a barrack room at Trichinopoly no less than 1,011 feet long by 11 feet wide and 17 feet high. At Allahabad the rooms are 335 feet long by 22 feet wide and 16 feet high, holding 100 men per room. The barrack rooms at Dumdum, intended for from 30 to 38 men, are about 105 feet long by 22 feet wide and 14 feet high ; giving about 1,000 cubic feet, and 70 superficial feet per man.

Probably the longest rooms in existence are those in Fort St. George barracks, at Madras ; the lower room is 1,483 feet long by 18 feet wide and 15 feet 6 inches high, and holds 400 men ; the upper room is 2, 124 feet long by 20 feet wide and 14½ feet high, and is intended for above 600 men ; the space per man is 1, 000 cubic feet, and the superficial area from 64 to 69 feet. The Dalhousie barracks (already alluded to) at Fort William, contain what is virtually one room on each floor, although it is divided by piers and arches into three breadths, exclusive of verandahs : the length of each room is 287 feet 4 inches, the width 64 feet 5 inches, and the height 19 feet ; each room holds 306 men at from 1, 500 to 1, 600 cubic feet, and from 79 to 87 superficial feet per man.

Nothing can be simpler than the hut with its four walls, roof, and verandahs, which is the model on which most of the Indian barracks are constructed ; but in the majority of cases it has been so used as not only to lose its advantages, but to become an unhealthy model of a barrack. An essential condition of every barrack room is that the air in it should be as pure during the night as the air outside ; but it is impossible to ensure this if the rooms are above a certain size, and contain above a certain number of men. The healthiest of all sleeping rooms are those which, like the huts of the native troops, contain one or two people, simply because they are so easily ventilated. Whenever the number of inmates exceeds 20 or 30 per room, it is practically far more difficult to ensure fresh air, and beyond that number it soon becomes impossible. Sad experience has proved that long rooms, like passages, with 100 or more persons sleeping in them, may become highly dangerous during epidemics, and absolutely pestilential if occupied by sick. The reason of course is that the direction which the foul air may take in the room depends on accidental circumstances, not under control, which may lead to its being accumulated at one end of the room, or over one group of beds. This danger may be incurred at any time with long rooms, even if there be no more than two rows of beds ; but when other two rows are added, or, as in the case of the Dalhousie barracks, other four rows, a form of construction is introduced only to be kept healthy by the exercise of greater care than is ever likely to be bestowed on the subject, and by very large sacrifice of space per bed.

Defective as the barracks at home stations have been shown to be in some important points, they certainly possess one great advantage over those in India. The rooms rarely hold more than 10, 15, or 20 men. The windows (at least, in the infantry barracks) are generally on opposite sides ; but where there are two rooms in the depth of the building, with openings through the partition walls, such barrack rooms are by no means so healthy, although they may have a thorough draught, simply because the construction enables four rows of beds to be placed between the opposite sides of the building. If an error in construction such as this, even with a small number of inmates, exercises an appreciable influence on health in this climate, it must, of course, be far more prejudicial in India, especially in rooms containing from a quarter to half a regiment.

The influence exerted on the health of troops by the large size and construction of barrack rooms in India has not passed unobserved. There is a general impression that great constructive improvements are required.

Sir A. Tulloch states, as the result of his experience, that a very great advantage is likely to be obtained by having separate buildings each for a limited number of men instead of their all being in one barrack ; that they would be much more likely to be healthy in small buildings holding 10 men each, that there would be less risk of disturbance and of the spread of disease.

Sir John Lawrence, while stating the great improvement recently made in barrack building, says that the only defect he ever saw is, that the barracks are too large, and contain too many men ; that, instead of building a barrack for a whole company, it would be better to build it for a half or a quarter of a company. He considers the smaller barracks much safer in the event of an epidemic appearing, and that small barracks are better for the men, both morally and socially.

Deputy Inspector-General Maclean gives the following testimony on this point :—

Are you generally in favour of isolation, and of putting the soldiers in separate dwellings, or in smaller barracks ?—I am of opinion that they ought to be all in separate buildings. I think that the system which now prevails in India of erecting costly palaces for troops is one of the most unfortunate mistakes that was ever made, because in the first place, the barracks are so costly that the Government grudges the space required for the men ; and I am quite sure that if such barracks were built as Colonel Durand knows were erected at Moulmein, detached bungalows, well raised from the ground, and well ventilated with roof ventilation, the health of the troops would be enormously increased, and the Government would save an immense sum of money.

He further states that the natives in India never live together in large dwellings ; that epidemic diseases are very apt to run through large barracks ; and that in barracks of two floors, the lower floor cannot be ventilated.

Dr. Sutherland (who is a member of the Commission for improving Barracks and Hospitals), states that it is impossible to ventilate efficiently rooms with 100 or more men ; and that quarter-company barracks, *i.e.*, separate houses for 20 or 25 men, are about the limit to which we should go in this mode of construction in India.

Many of the newer barracks have double verandahs, a construction which has the twofold disadvantage of rendering the ventilation more difficult, and of enabling the inner verandah to be appropriated as extra sleeping space. The double verandah is at the same time an unnecessary cost.

One very important point as bearing on the healthiness of barrack construction, is the relative position of the beds with reference to openings through which the outer air comes in. In the ventilation of home barracks, it has been found necessary for the men's health and comfort that the air shall be insensibly diffused through the room without draughts upon the beds. In India, of course, a much freer ventilation can be borne than in colder climates. But the difference between the day and night temperature is often so great that an aircurrent which might be borne with impunity through the day, becomes at night a serious inconvenience, and may be a dangerous cause of disease. As already stated, in the Indian barracks the beds are placed between the doors, or, if in more than two rows, down the middle of the room ; but the space between the doors is so narrow that the wind falls directly upon the side of the bed if the doors are open, and if the doors are shut the ventilation of course is shut out too. Deputy Inspector-General Stewart states, that the space between the doors is generally seven feet, occupied by two beds, each three feet wide, and leaving only one foot between the beds, which in India, is over-crowding ; that the beds project more or less beyond the protection of the wall ; that the men occupying them are liable to be injuriously exposed by night and day, and in all seasons, to strong direct currents of air ; that in the rains and in the cold season, as well as in the hot months, this exposure may lead to serious results, and that it need not be matter of surprise that rheumatism, pulmonic affections, dysentery, and other serious and fatal diseases should prevail.

It must be obvious that barracks so constructed can never be healthy, and that the ventilation, to be efficient, must be independent of doors and windows, at least during the night.

One cardinal error in barrack construction which prevails throughout India, is placing the barrack rooms at or near the level of the ground. As already stated, the surface of the country is charged with malaria, the action of which extends to a greater or less height above the ground.

Night fogs, which may be considered as indicating the presence of malaria, rise to a certain height above the ground, especially in Lower Bengal.

Mr. Montgomery Martin attributes various native diseases partly to this cause. He says, further, that troops should sleep above the level of the fog ; that all the lower stories of barracks or hospitals which he has examined in tropical regions are unhealthy ; a result which is caused by a pestiferous exhaling from the earth in regions where vegetation and moisture exist in excess ; but that this gas does not rise to any great height, and slowly commingles with the atmosphere.

Mr. Julius Jeffreys corroborates this opinion. He says, that in India all kinds of exhalations are rendered visible by smoke

444 Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla *vs* Lullbhoy Vullubbhoy.

445 Ragoonath Dewcoonundun Pocurua *vs.* Gunpootrao Wittul.

446 Eduljee Cursetjee Boyce *vs.* Jobareemuljee Ramjeedass.

447 Burjorjee Framjee Patell *vs.* The B. B. and C. Railway Company.

Suits for final disposal on first hearing.

400 Byramjee Framjee *vs.* James Elmsley Macauly.

439 Shaw Jugmohundass Jumnadass *vs.* Cursetjee Bazonjee.

440 Cowarjee Cooverjee Bhabha *vs.* Dorabjee Cursetjee Bingalee.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

211 Bhugwandass Nuthooshaw *vs.* Arab Mahomed bin Oomer Cusman.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 24th August 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*26th August.*

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Edward Kemdon vs. *The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.*

Mr. Barton for plaintiff.

Mr. Keir for defendants.

The plaintiff, who is a carpenter in the employ of the defendants, sought to recover his wages amounting to Rs. 228 and travelling allowances amounting to Rs. 165. Plaintiff had been engaged in the line near Danoo, and a month's previous notice was given to him by the District Engineer to dispense with his services. On the 3rd June he was ordered to proceed to Bombay. He arrived here on the 12th June, and on the following day he again left for Danoo without reporting himself to the Resident engineer. After an absence of some days, he again returned to Bombay, bringing with him his kit which he had left behind on the former occasion. Mr. Keir, on behalf of the Company, said that the Company were ready to pay the wages and allowances due to the plaintiff, but that he did not make application for them to anybody in Bombay. He admitted a portion of the plaintiff's claim, but disputed an item of wages during the period plaintiff was unjustifiably absent from service, and an item of travelling allowances which was incurred by plaintiff on his own private business in order to fetch his kit. There being no witnesses on either side, except plaintiff, His Honor gave verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 254-4 after deducting the amount of the disputed items. Mr. Barton declined applying for costs, alleging that he had received no fee. Mr. Keir offered the costs, but Mr. Barton refused it as he had given gratuitous services to the plaintiff who was a poor man.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 19th August 1863.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE FORBES AND MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

Amarshingjee Rysungjee, deceased, his son and heir Ramalshingjee Amarshingjee, *Appellant, vs.* Jobrabhai Kooberjee and others, *Respondents.*

On the 25th November, 1862, Mr. Sandwith, Acting Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom the case came in Appeal gave the following Judgment, detailing fully the circumstances of the case :—

Plaintiff Ramalsingjee sued Jorabhai and others, to recover certain dues for 19 years from the village of Salana, that is on each plough of the cultivators Rs. 1-8 per year, and as "khowas" 8 rupees two, per year. The District Deputy Collector before whom the suit was originally brought awarded the claim for six years, and this was affirmed by the 1st Assistant Collector in Appeal on the twenty-eighth of August 1858, costs being given in proportion. On special Appeal to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, the Court in precept No. 1723, dated September 14th 1859, remanded the suit for trial on its merits. The Collector then made a reference, No. 519 of the 4th May 1860, and the suit was finally transferred to the Court of the Assistant in accordance with the extract from the proceedings of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut dated 9th August 1860. The case was then sent to the Moonsiff of Veerumgaum.

Jorabhai, the defendant, stated that the plaint included two distinct claims, on the ploughs and the "khowas" which should be brought in separate suits. That it did not appear from what time the cause of action had arisen, and that six years had elapsed, and as there was no deed, therefore by Regulation V of 1827, the suit was barred. That the village was Inam belonging to him, and that Ramalsingjee had no right to the huk claimed by him. The other defendants did not file any statements.

The Moonsiff of Vurgaum held that the suit included the question of the right of Rumalsingjee to the huk, and this had never been brought and determined in a suit laid at ten years purchase, in accordance with Regulation IV of 1827, Section III, and consequently could not be settled in the present suit, and that if this objection was held invalid, still there was no proof of the right of Rumalsingjee, therefore threw out the suit with costs.

Rumalsingjee appealed, and urged—

1st. That he sued to recover the arrears and not to prove his title.

2nd. That in the former suit against the father of the defendant Jorabhai, his title was held to be proved, which was affirmed in Special Appeal in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and that in accordance with this he has since collected the arrears, so that the objection taken by the Moonsiff is erroneous.

3rd. That his claim is proved by witnesses, and also by the records.

The points appear to be—

1st. Whether the suit has been properly estimated ?

2nd. Whether the claim is barred by Regulation V. of 1827 Section IV ?

3rd. Whether the right to the huk is proved ?

4th. How much plaintiff can recover ?

The Vakeel for the plaintiff has urged that the report of the Punch is equivalent to a deed giving a perpetual title. But the Court cannot admit the reasoning ; because the Punch had no authority to investigate the title, and because the decree of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut only confirmed the award of the arbitrators as regarded the years, and is silent as to any future or perpetual title. There is no title deed confirming the perpetual right, and it does not follow because plaintiff has recovered arrears for some years, and that therefore he has perpetual right.

The decree of the Mamlatdar for four years arrears is dated in 1834, and was confirmed by the Collector in 1835. From Sec. I of Act XVI. of 1838 it appears that the Revenue Courts formerly had power to decide such claims. This suit was originally filed in 1852 or about sixteen years after the last decision in 1835, and the claim not being supported by any deed or writing the Court holds that it is barred by Regulation V of 1827, the cause of action having arisen more than twelve years before the suit was filed. The Court may add that there appears to be no proof of plaintiff's right to the huk, and therefore the petition of appeal was dismissed, and the decree was affirmed with costs.

A Special Appeal was admitted against this decision on two grounds namely, First, That it is contrary to law in that the Zillah Judge held that there was no proof of the plaintiffs claim, although it had been established in the late Sudder Adawlut in Special Appeal No. 274, between the same parties ; and in regard to the same subject matter ; and 2nd. That there has been a substantial error in law in the procedure of the case, and which has produced error in the decision of the case on its merits, in that the Zillah Judge held that according to Regulation V. of 1827, Sec. IV. the time for instituting the suit had expired, whereas this period of limitation did not bar the present claim, and even if it did, it did not bar the whole of it.

The case being this day called on for hearing Mr. Pandoorung appeared for the appellant, Mr. Keemamoodin for the respondents. Mr. Pandoorung contended that the late Sudder Adawlut in confirming the award of the arbitrators, had established the appellant's title to the huks. No doubt the court and the arbitrators did not say that the appellant had a permanent right to the huks, but neither had they said it existed for a limited period. And in the absence of any proof that the enjoyment of the right did not accrue in perpetuity, which it was for the respondents to have proved, the presumption was in favour of its continuance. When a gift is made of a thing to a person, and nothing appears to show that he is to have it for some definite period of time, Courts have always held that it is a gift in perpetuity. Mr. Pandoorung continued that the plaint cannot be said to be barred by Sec. IV. of Reg. V. of 1827 on the contrary it could be recovered within 30 years, under Sec. I. clause I of the Regulation, in as much as the words "immovable property" there used included such rights as those for which the present action was brought. But supposing the claim was barred under the limitation of Sec. IV. how could those items which accrued due within 12 years before the bringing of the action be disallowed. This is in the nature of an action in arrears of rent due for a number of years, where it was competent to a Court to allow part of the claim, even if the other part was barred by the statute of limitations.

Mr. Keemamoodin for the respondents contended that there was no proof of the plaintiff's right, that he had estimated the suit at ten times the amount due for a year, which at the time the suit was instituted it was necessary to do ; and that the claim was barred by the law of limitations.

The Court found that the plaintiff's title was proved by the late Sudder Adawlut in special appeal No. 274, but that he could not recover more than the amount due for six years immediately preceding the day of the filing of the suit. The Court therefore reversed the decree of the Court below, and remanded the case for the purpose of ascertaining how much under this ruling would be due to the plaintiff.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, together with the Bill as altered by them, is published for general information :—

Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay to Consider and Report upon a Bill intituled "a Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848 *(for avoiding Wagers)."*

Your Committee pursuant to the instructions of the Honorable Council have carefully considered the Bill to Amend Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding Wagers) and have the honour to report as follows :—

1. They have altered the Bill in the manner which appears in Appendix K. to this report and recommend that the Bill, if approved in its main principle by the Honorable Council, should be passed without any material departure from that form. To avoid repetition, your Committee here states that, throughout this Report, in speaking of the present Bill, they wish to be understood as referring to the Bill as it now appears in Appendix K. except where they expressly state the contrary.

2. Valuable information has been obtained, which, independently of the knowledge possessed of the subject by several members of your Committee, has satisfied it that Act XXI. of 1848, has been and is in this Presidency systematically and constantly evaded, and that if the Honorable Council be prepared to abide by the principle of Act XXI. of 1848, a supplementary measure, such as the present Bill or of similar character, is necessary in order to carry out that principle.

3. That the evasion of Act XXI. of 1848, has been chiefly promoted and effected by the active and interested intervention of Shroffs or Native Bankers is, in the opinion of your Committee, an established fact.

4. Your Committee have also arrived at the conclusion that agreements by way of gaming or wagering commonly called time-bargains, prevail extensively amongst the lower as well as the higher classes of the native community of this Presidency, and that the habit of making time-bargains has amongst the clerks and servants of native merchants in some cases led to the commission of crime ; and lastly, that time-bargains have had the effect of causing great fluctuations in the *bona fide* markets for the commodities, the nominal subjects of such transactions, and your Committee observe that this has been more especially the case with Cotton—the price of which has at times been enormously increased by the operation of the time-bargain system. In support of the conclusions of fact to which your Committee have come, they refer to the Appendices to this Report, containing highly valuable letters from Sir Joseph Arnould, and Mr. Justice Couch, of the High Court ; and Mr. Gavin Steel of the firm of Messrs. Grey and Co., and Mr. McIlwraith of the firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Co., both of which firms are extensive exporters of Cotton to England. Your Committee also refer to a copy of the agreement amongst the Shroffs (Appendix G.) which was produced and proved in the cases referred to by Mr. Justice Couch, The letter of Mr. Kelly, of the firm of Messrs. Kelly and Hore, furnishes some idea of the number of time-bargains. When one firm of Solicitors sends out in the course of two or three days at least 350 notices in respect of such transactions, there is no difficulty in concluding that multitudes of persons are concerned in like proceedings.

5. In revising the present Bill your Committee have kept three points steadily in view. *First*—To carry out the intention of Act XXI. of 1848. *Secondly* —To adhere as closely both in language and spirit to the mildest provisions of the modern Acts of Parliament in restraint of gambling and wagering as is compatible with the attainment of the first object.* *Thirdly*—To refrain from the enactment of pains and penalties.

6. The expressed intention of Act XXI. of 1848 is contained in its opening recital, namely : That "it is expedient to discourage gaming and wagering for money." Its first Section enacts that "All agreements, whether made in speaking, writing, or otherwise, by way of gaming or wagering, shall be null and void : and that no suit shall be allowed in any Court of Law or Equity for recovering any sum of money or valuable thing alleged to be won on any wager or entrusted to any person to abide the event of any game or on which any wager is made." This rendered the principal parties to any agreement by way of gaming or wagering unable to enforce it in any Court of Justice in British India, but it has in many cases been ruled in the Supreme and Sudder Courts that the Statute did not disable the Sheriff or Agent who effected and supplied funds for carrying out the agreement (albeit discountenanced by the Legislature from suing successfully for commission and reward for his trouble, or for money expended on behalf of his employer in paying the winner, or in brokerage paid for him to petty brokers. The ground on which the Courts have most reluctantly, as exemplified in the Judgment of the Chief Justice (referred to in the Statement of the Objects and Reasons for this Bill), decided thus in favour of the Shroff was that the contracts on which he sued were not themselves time-bargains, but were only collateral to them and therefore not within the letter, howsoever much they may have been within the spirit of Act XXI. of 1848. The first Section of the Bill partly remedies this defect by declaring contracts collateral to agreements by way of gaming or wagering null and void, and by prohibiting upon simple conviction and without the aid of a jury upon the language of Section I. of Act XXI. of 1848, and of Section XVIII. of the Statute 8 and 9 Victoria, Chapter 107.

7. To the first Section of the Bill the second Section of it is auxiliary. It consists of a portion of the first Section, as it stood originally, and of some additional matter necessary, in order to meet claims by Shroffs in respect of payments to petty brokers. It may be objected on the authority of the case of *Varnier v. Hickman* (5 Common Bench Reports, 271) that the prohibition of the maintenance of suits contained in this and the first Section is surplusage because the declaration in the commencement of the first Section that all contracts collateral to wagering agreements shall be null and void would necessarily prevent the maintenance of any suit upon such contracts. No doubt that would be one of the legal consequences of the declaration ; but your Committee have nevertheless thought it desirable expressly to prohibit the maintenance of such suits, because this Bill, if passed into law, will be often applied by Judges who are not professional lawyers, and who, inasmuch as Act XXI. of 1848 not only declares wagering contracts null and void, but also prohibits suits upon them, might possibly be misled by a Bill which declared contracts collateral to such agreements void, but omitted to prohibit suits upon those contracts.

8. The third Section of the Bill has been introduced by the Committee. The original precedent for such an enactment will be found in the Statute 26 and 27 Charles II., Chapter 7, Section 3 (repealed by 8th and 9th Victoria, Chapter 109, 106 and 115), which declared void all contracts, judgments, &c. mortgages, conveyances, &c. bills, &c. given in respect of any sum exceeding £100 lost at play and directed (as the present Bill does not) that the winner should forfeit treble the value of the money or other thing won. When a copy of the Bill (in an amended form) was seen by Sir Joseph Arnould and Mr. Justice Couch, the third Section did not contain the exception in favour of bills of exchange, hoondies, promissory notes and mortgages in the hands of a *bona fide* endorsee or holder for valuable consideration without notice at the time of taking such a document of the nature of the original gambling consideration, for which it was given. That proviso has, in conformity with the suggestion of Mr. Justice Couch in favour of the innocent holders of bills, hoondies and promissory notes, been introduced by the Committee, and the third Section of the Bill, as so altered, substantially follows the 1st Section of the Statue 5 and 6 William IV., Chapter 41, which was passed in the year 1835 in modification of the enactment already mentioned as contained in the Statute 26 and 27 Charles II., Chapter 7, and of a similar Statute 9 Anne, Chapter 14. The phraseology of the Statute of William, being of a technical character unsuited to the Mofussil, the Committee have endeavoured to carry out the same idea in different language.

9. The fourth Section has also been introduced by the Committee. It has been taken (with necessary variations) from the second Section of the Statute 5 and 6 William IV., Chapter 41, and is rendered indispensable by the modification of the first Section of that Act excepting bills, &c., in the hands of innocent holders. It is in unison with the 7th and 8th Sections of this Bill (numbered III. and IV. in the Bill as read for first time) and has been adapted by your Committee in order to prevent the indulgence shown by the third Section of the Bill, to *bona fide* endorsees, holders or assignees, of bills, hoondies, promissory notes, mortgages, from protecting the original grantees of such instruments. Were this precaution not taken, the winning gambler or his Shroff might by assignment of the bill, hoondee, note or mortage, given to him, wholly frustrate the 7th and 8th Sections of the Bill. Those Sections are subsequently treated by the Committee. The 4th Section, it should be noted, is limited like the 7th and the 8th Sections, to wagers and agreements by way of gaming and wagering as to the price or value of cotton, opium, or other article of merchandize.

10. The fifth Section (the second in the original Bill) speaks for itself, and does not in the opinion of the Committee require any special comment from them.

11. The sixth Section has been introduced by the Committee. The object of it is to retain so much of the Common Law, as enables either party to a wagering agreement to withdraw from it at any time before his deposit has been paid over to the winner or any person on his behalf, and to recover the amount of such deposit from the stake-holder. An express enactment is necessary for the purpose of preserving that rule of the Common Law, which would otherwise be overridden by the general prohibition contained in the first Section of suits on contracts collateral to wagering agreements. It is obviously desirable that the Common Law should not in this respect be abrogated.

12. The 7th and 8th Sections are with some important variations, however, the same as the 3rd and 4th Sections in the original Bill, and are perhaps more likely to evoke discussion than any other provisions in the Bill. It will be observed that Sir Joseph Arnould in his letter (Appendix B), although approving of the other parts of the Bill, and thinking that Act XXI. of 1848 needs amendment, has objected to the provision now under consideration. The Committee attribute great weight to that opinion, and have anxiously considered, whether without the aid of Sections 7 and 8, or that of pains or penalties, the main object of the Bill could be attained. They have reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that it could not. That object is so to amend Act XXI. of 1848, as to discourage especially and effectually agreements by way of gaming or wagering on the price or value of opium, cotton, or any other article of merchandize, in which agreements no delivery of the article purchased or sold is ever contemplated. Although abundant precedents exist, both in the past and present Statute Law of England for the infliction of pains and penalties as well on those who maintain gambling houses as on those who engage in gambling transactions, your Committee have, as already stated, determined to avoid such legislation, and to seek in lieu of it, some other element of efficiency. They are unable to suggest any other course for the attainment of this purpose, than to render bets on the price or value of opium, cotton, or any other article of merchandize, so insecure as to deter those who have hitherto fostered or entered into such bets from continuing to do so. That can only be effected by rendering the Shroff, with whom any deposit on such a bet has been made, or the winner to whom any such bet has been paid, liable to be compelled to refund the money. The period of liability has been reduced by your Committee, on a suggestion kindly made by the Chief Justice to one of the Members, from three years, as it stood in the original Bill, to six months. The Bill is not retrospective, therefore there will not be any hardship either on the party betting or on the shroff who represents or assists him, if they enter into wagering transactions on the price or value of commodities of merchandize, and thereby subject themselves to the risk entailed on them by the 7th and 8th Sections of the Bill. These Sections will not operate in any wagering transactions, even with regard to merchandize in any other respect save as to its price or value. Both in repealed and existing English Statutes, enactments similar to, but more stringent than Sections 7 and 8 of this Bill are to be found. The second Section of the repealed Statute 9 Anne, Chapter 14, and the Stock-jobbing Act 7, George II., Chapter 8, continued by Statute 10 George 11., Chapter 8, both since repealed in 1860 contain similar but stronger provisions. The fifth Section of the Act for the suppression of betting houses, Statute 16 and 17 Victoria, Chapter 119, which is now in full force in the United Kingdom is as follows ; " Any money or valuable thing received by any such person as aforesaid as a deposit on any bet, or as or for the consideration for any such assurance, undertaking, promise, or agreement as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been received to or for the use of the person from whom the same was received, and such money or valuable thing or the value thereof, may be recovered accordingly with full costs of suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction." It is worthy of remark that this power of recovery is by that enactment given to the depositor against the receiver without regard to the possibility of the latter having paid the money over to the winner. Your Committee, therefore conceive that Section to be a sufficient precedent for Sections 7 and 8 of the present Bill.

13. In the same Section your Committee have omitted the word "time-bargains" and following the phraseology of Act XXI. of 1848. Statute 8 and 9 Victoria, Chapter 109, Section 18, and the preceding Sections of this Bill, have substituted for that word the expression "agreement by way of gaming or wagering." Your Committee have been unable to discover that any instance has occurred in which the Courts have held an agreement to have been one by way of gaming or wagering, in which such decision has been overturned or even impeached. The burden of proving that a transaction is an agreement by way of gaming or wagering lies on the party who alleges it to be so, and your Committee apprehend that the Courts will henceforward be less strict than they have hitherto been, in requiring clear proof of such an allegation.

14. The 9th and 10th Sections of the Bill are the same as the 5th and 6th Sections of the original Bill, and do not call for any remark.

15. Your Committee think it may be useful to extract the following passages from Mr. Serjeant Stephens' 4th vol. of Commentaries, pages 338 and 341 : "Against gaming-houses in particular the efforts of the Legislature have been directed with less success. By the Statute 33 Henry VIII., Chapter 9 Section 11, prohibits the keeping any common house for dice, cards, or any unlawful games, under pecuniary penalties of 40 shillings for every day of so keeping the house, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for every time of playing therein. Also by 9 Anne, Chapter 14, 12 George I., Chapter 28, 13 George I., Chapter 19, and 18 George II. Chapter 34, the games of faro, basset, ace of hearts, hazard, passage, roly, poly, and roulette ; and all other games with dice, except backgammon ; are prohibited under a penalty of £200 for him that shall erect the same, and £50 a time for the players.† and now by 8 and 9 Victoria Chapter 109, and 17 and 18 Victoria, Chapter 38 various provisions are made for the punishment of those who keep or frequent common gaming-houses and for the suppression of such houses when discovered to exist. By these Statutes it is provided that the owner or keeper of any common gaming-house, and every person having the care or management thereof, and also every banker, croupier and other persons in any manner conducting the business of any common gaming-house, shall, on the conviction by the oath of one witness before two Justices of the Peace, be liable *in addition* to the penalties of the Act of Henry the Eighth, to pay such penalty (not being more than £100) as shall be adjudged by such Justices, or in their discretion may be committed to the House of Correction, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding twelve Calendar months." The same Statute (8th and 9th Victoria, Chapter 149) further enacted, that every person who shall by any fraud, unlawful device or ill-practice in play, betting, or wagering at any game, win any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining the same by false pretence, and be punished accordingly, and that all contracts (whether by fraud or in writing,) by way of gaming or wagering, shall be null and void ; and that no suit at law or in equity shall be brought to recover from a stake-holder a deposit on a wager ; with a proviso, however, that no person shall not be deemed to apply to any subscription towards a plate or prize, at any lawful game, sport, pastime or exercise."

The French Code also prohibits the bringing of actions to enforce gambling contracts ‡

(Signed) W. R. WESTROPP.
" H. E. FORBES,
" H. L. ANDERSON,
" MICHAEL HERBERT,
" PREMABHAI HEMABHAI,

Poona, Saturday, 22nd August 1863.

* By the Statute 23 and 24 Victoria, Chapter 28.

† See also 39 George II. Chapter 24. Section 14, prohibiting under a pecuniary penalty gaming in public houses by labourers or servants.

‡ Code Civil Book 3, Title 3, Chapter 1, Articles 1965 and 1966.

NEWS LETTERS.

OOTACAMUND.

THE WEATHER.—Our prediction that the heavy rains in May would give us comparatively fair weather in June and July, but make up for the indulgence subsequently, has been fully realised. Has it been raining, or has it been pouring lately ? We met one of the oldest residents in Ootacamund the other day, and he told us that he had never experienced such weather as we have had in the month of August. "Grand and imposing representation of cloud and mist, of sleet, and drizzle, and rain, it has been ! Overcoats and waterproof shoes, fires to warm the outer, and some thing else the inner man ; a good rowing of the servants or a breathless run up a slippery hill, is what most people here have had to do to keep body and spirit above the depressing, sinking mark. The discomfort and ennui however, which those in comfortable houses, and with all the conveniences of a large settlement at command, have had to endure, have been nothing compared with the fearful trials which the poor natives have had to undergo. We do not here allude so much to the servants and other natives in Ootacamund, whose misery has been sore enough, but to those ill clad and worse fed labourers, whose engagements take them westward. Not long ago we recorded the death of several of these wretched creatures, and now we have to chronicle some more. One man and one woman, going to Neddiwuttum, died on last Thursday, and four men on Friday. A report of the latter casualties was brought to our active Inspector of Police, Mr. Percy, who proceeded at once to the scene of the disasters, about four miles from Ootacamund, and brought in one man with lock jaw upon him, but although every attention was paid to the patient in the hospital, he sunk under the disease. These deaths occur chiefly from the want of shelter on the road, there appearing to be no place where a man or woman rapidly yielding to the effects of the cold, can put in for a little warmth and restoration of the functions of life. They occur secondly, from the light and inadequate clothing of the sufferers, the great majority of the people travelling or carrying loads to Neddiwuttum, Sispara, and the Avalanshe, having no more than one cumbly, and this perhaps a very old one, to keep out the cutting blasts of the south west monsoon which prevail in those quarters at this season of the year. The provision of shelter rests with the authorities, and we call upon them to provide it forthwith, or with as little delay as possible. It is remarkable how indifferent we are to the pressing necessities of the poor and humble, whilst the influence of authority is put out most readily and energetically to provide luxuries for the great. The Ootacamund officials thought nothing of cutting roads, miles and miles in length, for the accommodation of Lord Dalhousie and his party in visiting water falls and tiger haunts, but they cannot build sheds of the value of a few rupees each, for the rescue from death of those insignificant niggers whose lives are as precious as human lives can be. As regards the clothing—this is a subject for the merciful consideration of the European residents in Ootacamund. We suggested before that a fund should be raised for providing natives proceeding in the directions we have named, with an additional cumbly or two. This suggestion we press again, and we know of no one more fitly placed to carry it out, than the Clergyman of Saint Stephen's. Upon Mr. Morris then, we call, to put his hand to an immediate execution of this benevolent object. Every one must, and will subscribe to a scheme with so much of humanity in it.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, August* 20.

COONOOR, *17th August.*

THERE have been a good number of arrivals. Sir Adam and Lady Bittleston, Doctor and Mrs. Cornish, and several young gentlemen whose names I have not the pleasure of knowing. *Departures*—Mr. Crake of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s, Mr. A. Wright from Ooty, and Mr. S. Bates, Agent I. C. Company. I see in your last publication that the good folks at Ooty are trying to get a new organ for St. Stephen's Church. What a pity the Coonoor people do not try to do something of the kind. We have a nice little church, and a very able and eloquent preacher, and all we require is a good organ. I am sorry to notice that the clock just put up is out of order ; the bell appears to be cracked, and time stands still. I hope it will soon be repaired, for several people were put out yesterday waiting for the church bell, and I believe service commenced 5 minutes before time. I hear that there are to be new seats for the church, and it is most time it did get new ones. There is one seat on the right aisle of the church broken. A gentleman went to sit on it the other day, and finding it give under him, he was obliged to remove into another. It appears to me that the Clerk of the church, or whose ever duty it is to do so, should have this seat removed. It would have been rather awkward if a stout old gentleman had attempted to sit on it. I am informed that it is very wet at Ooty, so much so that one is unable to get out all day ; here I am glad to say the weather is very pleasant, cloudy, with a slight drizzle occasionally, just enough to make it agreeable for walking.

I hear that Dr. C. Smith is endeavouring to get up a municipality here, from which you will observe that we are rather a go-a-head kind of community. What this place chiefly wants are a few more small cottages, and I believe it would be a capital investment to any one who will build them. By the bye, the mail seems improving ; we get our letters now by 8 o'clock by sending for them. This is owing I suspect, to the presence of one of the partners, Mr. J. Delahoyde, who seems indefatigable in his exertions. I shall give you some more news in my next.—*Id.*

SHAJEHANPOOR, *16th August.*

ON last Sunday a second lecture on the 'geological construction of the earth' was delivered by Dr. T. S. Johnson, of the American Mission, in the Shajehanpore Literary Institute. The audience was a respectable one, as it was composed of three of the members of the Civil Service, two American gentlemen, three ladies and about thirty-five or forty respectable natives. The lecture commenced at 5 P. M., and occupied about an hour. Dr. Johnson, after premising that nations in the cradle of civilization have but vague ideas of scientific truths, and it is not unfrequently that they confound these with ideas which are wholly chimerical and productions of prolific fancy, traced the several changes which the earth is proved to have undergone before it was adapted for the habitation of man, citing at the same time the facts from which the theories of those changes were arrived at. The lecture (of which a copy will most probably be sent to you) was well got up, and admirably suited for the native portion of the audience, as the majority of it had never before the remotest notion of the things that were said to them. In fact the lecturer has in his heart the good of the people among whom he resides, and seems to understand well what will benefit those for whom he is labouring. The only thing I wish for, is the stability of the Institute, as it promises to do infinite good to the people. It is founded on most judicious principles, and every thing is being done with a view to its acquiring a place in the heart of the people. Almost all the meetings are graced by the presence of one or two European gentlemen and subjects of the most important nature are discussed on those occasions. The subjects at present engaging the attention of the committee are, 'the revision of the scale of matrimonial expenditure of the natives,' 'the existence of intemperance in the habit of drunkenness among the natives' and 'the existence of the practice of polygamy.' The members of the institute have also procured a magic lantern at a cost of about 600 Rs., and it is now and then exhibited to the public. There was an exhibition held last night, and it was attended by a larger number of spectators, both Europeans and natives. The views shown were some of the illustrations of the planetary system, Æsops fables, and Tale of the Tub.

The Brigadier of the Division is expected here today or to-morrow. The object of his visit is not known to me at present, but I will try to find it out and let you know hereafter. It has been raining here to-day after a break of about five or six days. Although the fall is not abundant still it is quite enough to cool the temperature, which was rendered fearfully hot by the absence of the rain for the time noted above. I hear that cholera has made its appearance in the city, and there have been a few cases among the residents thereof. Whether this is true or not I am not quite certain. However, if you wish, I am prepared to enquire into the matter.—*Delhi Gazette, August* 20.

POONA.

WE understand that Dr. Haug, Professor of Sanscrit has a work of great importance in the press, likely to appear at the end of the year. It is, the Aitareya Brâhmanam of the Rigveda, edited, translated, and explained. This treats of the speculations of the Brahmin priests on sacrifices, and contains the earliest specimen of Brahmanic theology.—*Observer, August* 25.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, (*11th Suffer,*) *28th July.*—" Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having inspected the newly engaged sowars and sepoys of Mirza Ahmed Khan, ordered them to be encamped under the Bala Hissar, and desired general Furra Moorz to go and bring the Rukkaman, who had killed two men in a dispute the other day. The moment the general with his battalion was seen by the Caboolees marching towards the city, they shut up their shops and commenced removing their goods to their houses. This sort of confusion continued in the city until general Furra Moorz with the murderer had returned from the Rukka Khana.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having been told by Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan that he had been given to understand that Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan had gone to Peshawur, spoke to him in reply thus,—' That can never be the case, you do not know what sort of people the Sahibs (British) are, they are self interested men. When the late Ameer was marching to Heerat, the British authorities had asked him, on what hopes and on whose authority had he taken into his head to fight for Heerat, and when Heerat was taken, the same British authorities had congratulated him for the victory, and had told him that if any assistance was required they were willing to render it great pleasure. Do you think, when Ameer Shere Allee is master of almost of all Affghanistan the British will promise any aid to Azim Khan ? Never."

Mohamed Allee Khan has ordered all the jageers of Mohamed Auzim Khan, in Cabool and Lahoogur, to be confiscated, and has directed the son of Dewan Mapta Mull to get back from Mirza Aziz Khan, all the orders in favour of Mohamed Auzim Khan. Two hundred sowars have been ordered by Mohamed Allee Khan to perambulate the fort of Ufzul Khan, and not to let any one go inside without his permission.

29th July.—From Khelat it is ascertained that Mirza Ubdoolraheem Khan, the Moonshee and Mirza Mahomed Hoosain, the Hakeem of Mohamed Auzim Khan, have been stopped there by the Hakim of that place.

Mohamed Allee Khan has desired the family of Auzim Khan to remove from the Bala Hissar, as he wanted to place the guns there.

30th July.—It was stated in Mirza Surmust Khan's letter received from Bamean that the people of Hazara Shaikh Allee having attacked that place, had taken away about one hundred thousand rupees worth of property and closed the road on travellers. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has written to the Hakim of Bameean, not to leave the post until Ameer Shere Allee Khan arrived in Cabool.

On Meer Hajee Sahib's enquiring from Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, if he had heard anything about Mohamed Auzim Khan, the Sirdar replied, nothing more than what he had heard from Mirza Khoodadad Khan from Kelat, that is, Mohamed Auzim had passed that place on his way to Goormut. A letter was also received from Meer Allee Gohur from Bamean to the effect that the men of the Hazara Baisood had risen and had refused to pay the revenue. The Kohi Daman men were also shewing disaffection.

31st July.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan looking at Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, and other Khans, asked their opinion about his engaging one hundred Arabs whose families were living in the Bala Hissar, and was glad when he was told in reply that it was a very good plan. The Meer Akhore and the Khans further assured Mohamed Alee Khan that in the time of Suddoozaees there were always Arabs on duty in the Bala Hissar. It was only since Ameer Dost Mohamed Khan had ascended the throne of Cabool that these Arabs had been discharged. On this Quazee Syud Ahmed and Ismael Khan were directed to employ one hundred Arabs as soon as possible.

A rumour in Cabool that Ameer Shere Allee Khan to make Mohamed Shurreef Khan and Mohamed Ameen Khan friends, had promised the former the governorship of Heerat.

1st August.—Syud Jafur with the following letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan has arrived from the Sirdar's Camp :—

" Sirda Mohamed Uslum Khan has escaped from the Camp at Gurrisk, I have sent Syud Jafur after Uslum Khan to where the goet—secure Sirdars Mohamed Suddeek Khan, Uttaoolla Khan, and Mirza Abd Khan in the Bale Hissar, as they are always communicating with Auzim Khan."

After the perusal of the above letter, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, asked Syud Jaufur, if he had met with Uslum Khan. " Mohamed Uslum Khan with about fifty sowars was in the fort of Nasur Beg," replied Syud Jaufur " when I reached the fort, I went into the fort and Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan was at his breakfast. The Sirdar received me very kindly and asked me to take breakfast too, of which I thankfully partook. Afterwards the Sirdar with his sowars took the road towards the Dusht Soopaid while I left the place for Cabool. On this Mohamed Allee Khan ordered General Furra Moorz to go with his battalion and to bring Sirdar Mohamed Suddeek Khan. The General accordingly went and surprised Mohamed Suddeek Khan while he was roasting a sheep, and having got a jampan, brought him to the Bala Hissar.

The Caboolees are quite confused at Mohamed Allee's behaviour towards Sirdar Mohamed Suddeek Khan. Mirza Abd Khan has also been put into custody. A number of workmen are employed to repair the fort of the Bala Hissar.

2nd August.—Having received a letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, by express, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan sent for Mohamed Omer Khan Rukka, and desired him to send three hundred sowars and three hundred Ghilzai sepoys to the fort of Ukaram Khan, and to strengthen and fortify that fort. Eight mule loads gunpowder, and flints together with some balls, were ordered to be sent to the fort. Mullik Shere Gool Khan with five hundred sepoys was ordered to go towards the fort of Ukram Khan, and to keep a watch on Auzim Khan. He was also told that the moment he had received any news about Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan's movements towards Cabool, he was to let him, Mohamed Allee Khan know, when the guns and troops would be sent from Cabool, to seize Mohamed Auzim Khan. Mulliks, Meer Yakoob Beg, Saduk Beg, Mohib Beg and Nazir Beg of Hazara Dahzungee, have been requested by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan through letters, to try their best to apprehend Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan. Khilluts and rewards have been promised them on their sending Uslum Khan to Cabool.

Sirdar Mohamed Auzim is ordering Kohistanee troops at Zoormut and granting Khilluts on the Kohistanee Chiefs. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has issued an order to the effect that if any one will go and serve Mohamed Auzim Khan from Cabool, his family and property will be confiscated. Mohamed Shah Khan with ten sowars has gone to Mohamed Auzim Khan."—*Delhi Gazette, August* 20.

MADRAS.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. PARRY & CO.'s.—We are glad to find that the Police have at last succeeded in tracing out the individual concerned in this most daring robbery.—The shroff in the employ of Messrs. Parry & Co., one Polyah Chetty, was brought before Mr. Clarke, at the Town Police Court, yesterday, charged with this offence under section 381 of the Penal Code. Nearly the whole of the property—Government Currency notes, &c, to the amount of about eight thousand rupees,—has, we hear, been recovered. With the view of further remanding the case, until the property is recovered, a portion only of the preliminary inquiry had been gone into yesterday ; the witnesses examined being the Police Officers, who, with their usual energy, had taken an active part in the matter. We hope soon to lay further particulars before our readers.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Aug.* 21.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

FROM Benares we hear that the cholera has at last nearly left that place : but not till 3,000 of the inhabitants of the city had fallen victims to the dreadful scourge !—*Delhi Gazette, August* 20.

THAT there was to be a large camp of Exercise formed at some principal station during the next cold weather we have before stated. A well informed correspondent from the Punjab tells us it is to be at Lahore, and that 10,000 European troops will be assembled there, drawn from Sealkote, Jullunder, Umballa, Ferozepore. The Viceroy goes to Peshawur *via* Kangra and Sealkote. Major General Lord Paget is to command the camp of Exercise.—*Id.*

WE are glad to hear good accounts of the arrangements for the convenience of travellers on the lower portion of the E. I. Railway. Below Benares the refreshment rooms and all conveniences for travellers are such as could be desired, as far as our countrymen are concerned, " but the natives" adds our informant, and we believe he is right, " are sadly bullied by the railway police chaprass

tive intervention in aid of their exaggerated aspirations. Clear and categorical language on the part of those Powers would contribute to dissipate these illusions, and to thwart these calculations, which tend to prolong the disorder and excitement of public opinion. They would thus bring nearer the moment which we invoke—that in which the tranquillization of passions and the return of material order will permit our august master to labour for the moral pacification of the country by putting into execution the measures which His Majesty maintains both in the germs already laid down, and in the development of them which he has allowed to be foreseen. Your Excellency will have the goodness to read and give a copy of this despatch to the principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty.—Receive, &c.,

GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

(Times, July 23.)

THE following letters have been handed to us by Captain Speke, who, in his communication which accompanies them, confirms what Mr. Baker says of the system carried on by the White Nile traders. Captain Speke informs us the Vakeel alluded to took from him three rifled carbines as a *honorarium*, and faithfully promised to take Mr. Baker up the Nile as far as his ivory station, whence the Luta Nzige River Lake could have been reached without much difficulty.

Captain Speke further informs us that the Baron von Heuglin, in giving an account, dated May 10, of his movements, and those of a party of Dutch ladies near the Bahrel Ghazul, says he "had proceeded on a preliminary tour as far as the Dor country, in 8 degrees north latitude, and then returned to Lake Rek, whence the whole of the expedition, including the ladies, were to start about the 12th of May. Mr. Petherick paid them a visit at Lake Rek on the 4th of May, after having on his journey from Gondokoro, had the misfortune to lose nearly all his provisions, goods, and outfit, to the value of about 3,000*l.*, according to his own estimate. He intended to go up the Sobat River." Captain Speke supposes from this that Mr. Petherick has abandoned the trading post at N'Zambara, 60 west of Gondokoro, and will therefore find it very inconvenient to keep his promise to Mr. Baker of sending up a vessel to Gondokoro next January.

"Gondokoro, March 17, 1863.

"My dear Speke,—I am still here; all my Khartoum scoundrels mutinied when the boats were fairly gone, and they thought my retreat cut off.

"Their idea was to settle down at Gondokoro until next year, at high wages, and doing nothing.

"Never have I seen such utter villains as these people. The Vakeel of Debono, who brought you here, and who had faithfully promised to give me porters, decamped suddenly one evening with his people, sending me a message 'that no more English spies should visit his camp.'

"I therefore prepared to start with my transport animals, leaving many of my things behind. My men then all mutinied, and refused to proceed.

"I then had my horses and a swift dromedary prepared, intending to make a dash through the Bari with my only faithful man (a negro), taking the sextant, &c., a few light rifles and ammunition, and a few copper bracelets and beads on the dromedary; as the same I took very determined measures with my mutineers.

"Just as I was preparing to be off alone they got frightened, and I got them in hand again; but they mutinied again when I wanted to take Petherick with me, who was then helpless, he having all mutinied and deserted him. They declared that if Petherick joined me not a man would move from Gondokoro.

"I cannot attempt to prophesy the end o' this. I have written to Colquhoun by this opportunity to beg him to get stringent orders sent by the Egyptian Government to the Governor of Khartoum that all these mutineers shall be punished to extremity on return to Khartoum. Otherwise, all travelling and exploration will be at an end from this side. I wish you would move interests in England in this direction.

"I shall get on if it is possible, and I trust to be off to-morrow with light loads, mules and all. . . .

"Trusting you and Grant are reaping your laurels, and with kind regards to him, ever very sincerely yours,

"SAM. W. BAKER."

"Gondokoro, March 25, 1863.-

"My dear Colquhoun,—Still here! My men again in open mutiny, holding forcible possession of the arms and ammunition belonging to me, and having conspired to shoot the Vakeel and dessert me, and to shoot me likewise should I attempt to take the guns from them.

"Gondokoro is a perfect hell. Not a day passes without natives coming to me with tales of their wives and children being carried off, their cattle stolen, the defenders murdered, &c. The traders' establishments here are full of slaves, women in fetters, &c.

"The whole of the traders who now infest Gondokoro and the neighbouring country are Egyptian subjects, with the exception of Andrea Debono. No trader (I make no exception) can carry on his trade without stealing cattle, which entails the murder of the proprietors.

Is the Egyptian Government to be allowed to blink the fact that such atrocities are committed wholesale? Should not the Government be compelled to keep a Bey and 500 troops in Gondokoro to enforce order if the White Nile trade is permitted, or should it not be altogether prohibited?

"Travelling and exploring are at an end. The traders can always excite discontent, or frighten the escort of a traveller, and thus keep him out of the country.

"I enclose you a copy of an official letter that I addressed to Petherick to-day upon my affairs.

"You will remember that I applied for troops as escort from the Egyptian Government, and was refused, although the Baronne de Capellane had soldiers given her.

"I therefore engaged my present escort in Khartoum, all of whom are Egyptian subjects, and their names were registered at the Divan of Khartoum before my departure.

"These men were specially engaged for my expedition to the sources of the Nile, and even the idea of meeting Sioaks and Great War explained to them, that there should be no discontent upon so long a journey, and that the difficulties of the undertaking should be fully understood previous to their engagement.

"Upon this understanding they received five months pay in advance at Khartoum.

"Having inquired fully into the character of the country, and having heard that no porters could be hired without cattle, and that the cattle could not be obtained without robbery, I brought here, in three vessels, at a great expense, camels, horses, and asses. By great personal attention on my part all these arrived here in good order—thus I can start at an hour's notice, without a single porter, my animals being sufficient for the purpose of transport. In fact, my expedition was in perfect order, and I was capable of going any where had the men been faithful. The men are therefore responsible, as Egyptian subjects, for the whole of my expenses from Khartoum, and these I intend to recover, if possible, as a large sum of money is not only entirely wasted through their mutiny, but they have themselves received five months' wages in advance, and nevertheless they have not moved a step from Gondokoro.

"March 26.

"I have picked out a few of my men, making a weak escort of 17, including servants, and with these I start to-day, intending to explore the east towards the River Sobat, as I cannot get a man to move south from Gondokoro, and I am determined not to be beaten back from this point before I have completed an exploration of some of this hitherto untrodden land.

"I start thus suddenly, as I take advantage of a trader's armed party of 80 men, who are going to a depot in that direction (east), and I will follow close to their heels with my weak party through the east country, until I get into undisturbed tribes. I have no time to write home, as I must pack immediately. If I lose this chance I am done entirely. Please let Speke know (or the Geographical Society if the state of affairs. He will know that I have done my best, and D.V. although driven from my path, I will nevertheless bring home some information.

"Dr. Murie, who accompanied Petherick, and the lad Foxcroft are returning to England. The former will give you some curious information of manners and customs, &c.

"Petherick is to send me a boat and corn, to be here in January next, for which I have paid him 64*l.* I trust there will be no mistake, or I shall be in an extremity.

—"I am, &c.

"S. W. BAKER."

"Latitude 4° 24" N., 101 miles S.E. from Gondokoro, April 12, 1863.

"My dear Colquhoun,—After every exertion made by my own men and the slave-hunting parties of Gondokoro to prevent my progress, I have, nevertheless, got ahead by following in the wake of a trader's band, who refused to allow me to accompany them. However, I soon passed them on the road, and subsequently by a golden key I opened the heart of the leader, and I now have him at my service.

"On the road (my escort comprising only 17 men, including servants) three of my men deserted with my guns and ammunition, and joined another slave-hunting party belonging to a Syrian named Chenowda who resides at Khartoum. A few days later this party attacked a village on the mountains, within 12 miles of this spot, for the purpose of stealing cattle and slaves. The natives fought splendidly, and annihilated the whole party with the exception of about a dozen, who escaped. Ninety-five of the traders' men were killed on the spot, in spite of their being well armed, and nearly 200 blacks, their allies in the attack, were also killed. My party or escort is now reduced to 14 by the desertion of three, but two of these three have already met their reward, having been killed in the fight with their new friends.

It is utterly useless for me to dwell upon the atrocities of these Khartoumers; you have had enough of that in former letters.

The rainy season is now just commencing here, and I have camped among the tribe of Gatookas,* hitherto unknown. The trader's party, under whose wing my slender escort delights to shelter itself, belongs to Koorshid Aga. I shall leave all my heavy baggage in their charge, making this (their depot) my head-quarters. The head man returns to-morrow to Gondokoro, and he will take this letter to his master, who will return to Khartoum shortly. The head man will bring reinforcements from Gondokoro in about three weeks, his force here being now 85 men, which with my party form 100, in case of any necessity of defence. I leave to-morrow for a country two days from this, where there is a great variety of game, there I shall hunt for a few weeks, and then return. After that I shall continue east to the river Sobat, but, there being no water on the road, I must wait till the rains have set in thoroughly.

"All my animals behaved well, arriving here as right as paint, not one having a sore back, owing to my personally superintending saddles, pads, &c., in Khartoum; but one of my camels has since died from eating a poisonous plant. However, I am well away, thank God! from Gondokoro, instead of being beaten back to Khartoum, and I can now procure provisions, porters, and all I require for beads and copper, of which I have a large supply. I intended to pass nine months in exploring, and then to go to Gondokoro and straight thence to Cairo, *en route* for England. I trust you will be able to procure an order to the Governor of Khartoum to punish all my mutineers with the utmost severity. If not, no Englishman can ever show his face in this country. "S. W. BAKER."

* Query Latookas.

CLOSE SHAVING.—A young lady lately dismissed her beau for wearing a superfluity of beard and whiskers. She said he was a great deal too *hirsute* to *suit* her.

THE proprietor of a bone mill advertises that those sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—The obituary of the *Times* of yesterday contained the names of five gentlemen and one lady whose united ages amounted to 512 years, giving an average of 85 years and four months to each, the eldest being 88 and the youngest 83: the lady was 85.

GARIBALDI'S HEALTH.—Letters from Caprera state that Doctor Albanese leaves his patient at the end of the month, and that then, or very shortly after, General Garibaldi will be able to walk without crutches.—*Despatch, July 12.*

A SUSPICIOUS CRAFT.—On Saturday the screw steamship Gibraltar, formerly the well-known Confederate privateer Sumter, left the Mersey for Nassau with a large and well-assorted cargo. Since her arrival in Liverpool the Sumter has undergone a complete overhaul, and her deck timbers have been materially strengthened. It is generally believed that the Gibraltar, upon her arrival at Nassau, will be further strengthened, and eventually resume her old occupation of looking after Federal merchantmen. We understand the Gibraltar took out the monster guns which caused her to be detained by the Customs authorities a few days ago.—*Id.*

CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.—The *New York Herald* says that the Confederates have no less than five steamers and four sailing vessels at work preying upon the commerce of the Federals, and that in fact they are getting up quite a respectable flotilla upon the ocean. The steamers are the Alabama, the Florida (late Oreto), Georgia (late Japan), Robert Lee, and a steamer, the name of which is unknown, stationed off Cape Horn. The sailing vessels are the barque Lapwing, tender to the Florida, the barque Tacony, or Florida No. 2; and two vessels, names unknown, cruising between Rocas Reef and 3 deg. east of the island of Fernando de Noronha. Already they have captured, burnt, and destroyed, no less than 128 vessels.

DUELLING IN ITALY.—It is high time that in Italy measures of social even more than of direct preventive police were taken to check the duelling mania with which Italian society is now cursed. If the increase of the mania be owing to hot weather, ministers, deputies, and journalists should all be muzzled, just as one at the same period of the year muzzles dogs. Not a day passes without our hearing of "affairs of honour," and in the series tragedy alternates with the broadest farce. Thus intelligence has been received this morning of the fatal termination of a duel between a Colonel Dezza and a Captain Fezzori, in which the first has been killed, and the second, also mortally wounded. They had agreed to fire six rounds with pistols at ten paces, and in the event of none of the six rounds taking effect, to fight it out with sabres; but the sabres were not required. I met not long ago in society a hectic, stooping lad, a young officer just risen from the bed of sickness, on which for months he had been lying prostrate from the effects of a ball lodged in his body—in his eleventh duel. He had broken his poor mother's heart, her peace of mind never having apparently been considered by him as one of those requirements which his sense of "honour" called on him to satisfy. The ladies of Milan are, so far as I am aware, the first persons of Italy who have made a stand against this evil. Some of them lately signed and circulated a declaration to the effect that duellists were to be excluded from their society.—*Turin Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

AN OIL WELL IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.—A correspondent writing from Iaenau, in Monmouthshire, states that a singular discovery, which may be attended with important results, was made in this village on Wednesday se'nnight. As the horse keeper employed by Mr Lewis, contractor, of Balenau, was pumping water from a recently constructed well on his master's premises some fifty feet deep, he noticed some oil floating on the surface of the water. Having called the attention of his master to the fact, he resumed his pumping, and oil and water continued flowing for some time, until it had accumulated in sufficient quantity to allow about four gallons of oil to be taken from the water. The oil has not yet been subjected to chemical analysis, but when a flame was applied it ignited readily and burned brightly; it is rather thick, and has a peculiar smell. Excavations in the vicinity of the well show the oil to be of a boggy nature. Mr Lewis has determined upon having the spring fully explored, and the quality of the oil satisfactorily tested. This discovery, as may be imagined, has excited much interest; and persons are flocking from far and near to see and judge of the novelty for themselves. Our correspondent adds that there is an underground level in the vicinity, from which a substance has been worked containing a considerable quantity of oil of a similar nature.—*News of the Week, July 3.*

Business Announcements.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Cloth Cover is to be worn, has been lodged at the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*"

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

THE CLARENCE Black Dress Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE ASCOT Drab Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their new and novel assortment of Gentlemens' HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.
They would call especial attention to their

JUNGLE HELMETS

which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the chamber to afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil*. Price Rs. 8 8 annas each.

BOOTS.—MONSOON LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
(*Impervious to rain.*)
French Calf Boots Elastic Sides..
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8.....per pair.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SAXONY WOOLS.—Rs. 35 the suit; Strongly recommended for monsoon wear.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLAS, Rs. 45 the suit.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SHEPHERDS PLAIDS, From Rs. 35 the suit; Now the leading pattern of the season.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MELTONS.—The favorite Coating.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2⅛ and 2⅜.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)
Begatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

Also,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.
LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Also,
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wicker Basket Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.
York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, received Ex *Louisa*, from London, about (10) Ten Tons of Railway or Machine Grease of Superior quality specially prepared for India.
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 21st August 1863.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Bolts, Stores, &c.
This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate fixing.
Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas.
Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.
Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two rupees.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received a fresh Batch of good CIGARS, Manila size. They will be sold cheap to close the account.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.
They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—
Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE & COX & CO.'S PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

PRESTONPANS ALE.—A consignment of Pale Ale, by the celebrated brewers Messrs. John Fowler & Co., Prestonpans, has just been received ex *Art Union*, and is now for sale at our godowns. It will be found of first-quality, and in prime condition. In Casks each containing 4 dozen Quarts, Price Rs. 5½ per dozen Quarts.
MACNEE & Co.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FLEMMER, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads.
ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECTWINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. do. MOSELLE, Superior	do.	"	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	"	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	"	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	"	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	"	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	"	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	Rs.	28
RED CLARET, MEDOC, Burgundy	do.	"	23
ST. GEORGE, Do. do.	do.	"	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	"	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	"	20
Do. do. do.	do.	"	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	"	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	"	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

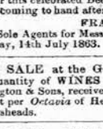
Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs.	33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc		14	"
St. Julien Medoc		12	"
St. Estephe		10	"
BRANDY—fine old Cognac		18	"
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry		21	"
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.		18	"

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0 per dozen.
" " " Ditto in Pints		11	8 " "
" 3, a full flavoured Claret, in Quarts		16	8 " "
" " Ditto in Pints		9	0 " "
" 4, a light Breakfast Ditto in Quarts		12	8 " "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.



CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a fresh consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.
We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stouts, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and Sh. Marscany (Geisler's and Cunliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.			
White do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	" " 30
Do.	Do.	Pints	" " 15
Red Seal		Quarts	" " 24
Do.		Pints	" " 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margeaux			" " 34
Leoville			" " 28
St. Julien			" " 22
Medoc			" " 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" " 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" 36
Do.	do	Pints	" " 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine		" " 38
MOSELLE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			" " 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do			" " 18
CURACOA			" " 42
MARASCHINO			" " 40
CHERRY BRANDY			" " 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			"
Do.	Jules Robins (30 year old)		" " 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		" " 29
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		" "
Do.	Hollands, in cases		" "
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie		" " 21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 9.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 2 to 30.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel	Leather Boots.		
Do. Patent	do.		
Do. French Calf	do.	do.	
Do. Emperor's Kid	Boot.		
Do. do.	French Calf with spur boxes.		
French Calf Lace	Shoes.		

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. F. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.
TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PATRIDGE.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.
Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Vesetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and Unbleached Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Six Chambers, Ellwood's Air Cushion Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Mousegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest Parisian Jewellery, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings,
Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.
Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES,

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for 3 years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
Do. Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ¾ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference to Payment in Bombay.
N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs.	28
Do. Do.	best	"	36
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	"	36
Do. Do.	Carpet lined	"	40
Do. Do.	best	"	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		"	32
Do. Do.	best	"	35
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	"	38
Do. Do.	With Hood, best	"	40
Do. Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	"	65
		"	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks		Rs.	8
Do. 8 "	Do.	"	15
Do. 1 "	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	"	14
Do. 8 "	Do. do.	"	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.